THE FIRE-SIDE.

From Graham's Magazine for January. THE LAND OF DREAMS. BY WM. C. BRYANT.

A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams, With steeps that hang in the twilight sky, And weltering oceans and trailing streams, That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy border flow Sweet rays from the world of endless mern, And the nearer mountains catch the glow, And flowers in the nearer fields are born

The souls of the happy dead repair From their bowers of light to that bordering land, And walk in the fainter glory there,
With the souls of the living hand in hand.

One calm, sweet smile in that shadowy sphere, From eyes that open on earth no more— One warning word from a voice once dear— How they rise in the memory o'er and o'er Far off from those hills that shine with day, And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales, The Land of Dreams goes stretching away

To dimmer mountains and darker vales There lie the chambers of guilty delight, There walk the spectres of guilty fear, And soft, low voices, that float through the night,

Are whispering sin in the helpless car. Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower, Scarce weaned from the love of childish play! The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower That freshens the early blooms of May !-

Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams. And I know, by thy moving lips, that now Thy spirit strays in the Land of Dreams Light-hearted maiden! oh, heed thy feet!

Oh, keep where that beam of Paradise falls. And only wander where thou may st meet The blessed ones from its shining walls. So shalt thou come from the Land of Dreams, With love and peace to this world of strife; And the light that over that border streams Shall lie on the path of thy daily life.

The Bible from God, as evinced by its Moral Rectitude.

The history of Pagan philosophy is interesting, be-cause it is mournfully instructive as a history of the errors of the human mind, and as a practical proof of that excessive degradation to which the me fined and cultivated intellect is reduced, when destitute of Divine guidance. If we except those writings which derive their instructions from the Bible, there is but this one book that lays the foundation of moral obligation in the nature of the Deity, and in the nature and relations which men sustain towards him and one another, as he has revealed them. In the sparklings of pagan poetry, there are occasional scintillations of moral sentiment that are just and ex-alted; and so there are in the more sober discussions of such a writer as the great heathen moralist, Seneca. But they are too varying and contradictory; they af-firm and deny almost in the same paragraph; while the most unexceptionable, both of their poets and philosophers, are the teachers of flagrant wicked-

It is not so with the Bible. At a great remove from the ethics of the whole pagan and infidel world, the rectitude it describes is no scintillation of poetry, nor is it any sudden outbreaking of conscience ; it is not brought out occasionally, and for effect, but is inwoven with all its revelations, and is the uniform characteristic of the book itself. Instead of being influenced by the opinions of men, and controlled by their example, customs, and laws, its aim is to influence and control men themselves. Instead of inpursues the opposite course; and in every instance where other interests come in collision with the claims of moral rectitude, the latter hold absolute su-

This were a somewhat remarkable fact in a work to be traced no higher than the artifice of an impos Whence is it, that in an age of the world when human learning was so ignorant, human philosophy so unwise, and the virtue and teachings of its sages so erring, a collection of impostors should have this strange preeminence? Whence is it that a system of morals, devised by such men, should strike its roots so deep into the great principles of God's government, and the moral constitution of man? Whence is it that all the results of human philosophy are so infinitely surpassed by the moral principles of a book which has its origin in deception and falsehood "Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of the world?" Does not this revelation, by the mere truth and justness of its moral distinctions, show that it is God's work, and not the work of man?

It is a great peculiarity of the Bible also, that it furnishes the only perfect standard of moral rectitude. Human reason does not know enough to furnish such a standard; nor is it sufficiently impartial to do so, i it were able. Conscience is not sufficiently calightened to furnish such a standard; nor, in fallen man, is she sufficiently honest to do so, were she enlight One Being in the universe there is, and only one, who is capable of deciding what in all instances of human conduct is right in itself, and of revealing the unerring rule of right to the creatures he has made.—Dr. Spring.

The brief hints afforded us by the sacred writings concerning the Better Land, are inspiring and beau-Eve bath not seen, nor the car heard, neither bath it entered into the heart of man to conceive of the good in store for the righteous. Heaven is described as a quiet habitation; a rest remaining to the people of God. Tears shall be wiped away from all eyes; there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain .many death beds have these words spoken peace? How many failing hearts have gathered rom them to pass through the dark valley of shad-

Yet we should not forget that 'the kingdom o Heaven is within; that it is the state of the affections of the soul; the answer of a good conscience the sense of harmony with God : a condition of Tim as well as of Eternity. What is really momentous and all important with us is the Present, by which the future is shaped and colored. A mere change of locality cannot alter the actual and instrinsic qualities of the soul. Guilt and Remorse would make the golden streets of Paradise intolerable as the burning marl of the infernal abodes, while Purity and Innocence would transform Hell itself into Heaven

FAITH.-Some of you seek for faith the same way as you would dig for a well : you turn your eye in ward upon yourself, and search amidst the depths of your polluted heart to find if faith is there; you search coor feelings at sermons and sacraments to see if faith is there; and still you find nothing but Learn Martha's plan. She looked full in the e of Jesus; she saw his dust-soiled feet and sullied garment, and eye of more than human tender-She drank in his word: 4 am the resurrection and the life; and spite of all she saw and all she felt, she could not but believe. The discovery that Jesus makes of his love and power as the head of living believers, and the head of dead believers, revived her fainting soul, and she cried, "Yea, Lord I believe," Faith comes by hearing the voice of Je-McCheyne.

PARENTS .- Parents must never put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young.— Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always must love that which God made the child to love.— Children need, not only government, firm and mild, need, not only government, firm and mild, nobody had committed a crime that required a verally, warm and tender. So long as parents diet of guilty or not guilty.—Mail. but sympathy, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of dren are comparatively safe, even in the society of $\frac{1}{1000}$ Herald,

His Fingers in the Trap.

Every one, or at least every American, has heard of Banvard, and many have read his adventures as published in the descriptive pumphlets of his great Picture of the Mississippi. But he is the hero of an adventure which is not published, & which is rather too good to be lost. It is generally known that he speculated in a variety of ways, on the treacherous Mississippi, to get money to help him through his

One of these speculations consisted in fitting up a flatboat as a Museum of Paintings, and he floated from town to town exhibiting these paintings to the inhabitants thereof. He stopped for one night only, at the little and almost descried town of Commerce, Mississippi, & which can be seen in his panorama a short distance below Memphis. During the exhibition, there was one man who appeared very consequential, and wanted to know if the proprietor had a ticense for exhibiting his paintings; he also said as the 'Squire' was out of town, he would assume the sibility and collect the license bimself. Me-Banvard ovserved that the exhibition was not in the town, but on the river, and that he had a State license, which gave him the privilege of exhibiting where he pleased within the jurisdiction of the State. 'I can't help that,' said the self-appointed magis-

trate with all the consequence of a 'real genuine squire.'--'We calculate to have a large town here some of these days, and we want money in our treasury, and as you is making a small sprinklin off the place you might as well leave a little on it behind;

with, and was so well acquainted with the people of that wild region, that he knew it was best to get off rather than an injury: it gives a time for active hotas easily as possible; for at a word, this fellow could have the whole town at his back who would be delighted with the 'spree' of 'dornicking' the boat, and the fellow appeared to be a leader among them.

'How much is your license?' said the exhibitor.
'I don't zackly know, but I suppose I will make it 'Ten dollars? why my dear sir, I have only taken

about six or eight dollars.' "Can't help that, I wants the ten dollars or we good citizens will ablitaticale this boat for you."
"But some other 'good carea" may demand another ten dollars on the same plea?" observed Banyard.

I will sume the responsibilities of my feller citi-zens, as I am now the only responsible person in the town of Commerce.' Well, sir, since you assume the responsibility just

sit down and view the painting, and after the exhibition is over I will pay your demand, my business calls me at present. Mr Consequence then walked into the large room

where the exhibition was going on, and Mr Banvard took the money without the knowledge of chief or turned to his hands and giving them directions to child, and now had it in safe keeping. In answer turned to his hands and giving them directions to have all the lines on board except the bow line, and to unswing the oar, with poles set ready for starting at a moment's warning, suspecting the fellow would cided she must. The Court hinted at a compitraise a row. After the exhibition was over, and the good cilizens began to make tracks for home, the 'collector' remained behind and demanded his money.

he walked as one of the hands was extinguishing the lights used for the paintings. Just as he and Banvard reached the little cabin, by some accident Mr B. contrived to extinguish the only remaining light, and being themselves, let them do it. She fully exulpated the three accused, by shouldering it herself; both were shut in utter darkness. In the meantime all the spectators, had left the boat, and she swang. She said she was "something of a lawyer," and she back and forth, being held only by the one line at didn't think it very good law that a person should be the bow and the current was rushing furiously by obliged to tell everybody where their money was, her. It was the intention of Banvard to cast the line for "they might," said she, "want to steal it." Lawthe bow and the current was rushing furiously by loose as soon as the last spectator got on shore. But this last spectator saved him the trouble, he seeing right;" the woman was perfectly resigned to her fitte. the situation of the boat, thought it would be a fine whether it was the jail or otherwise-reiterating that joke to tell, should be cut her loose. This fellow not she should keep the money anyhow: and the cut out with his blowie kithe, severed intrinsic and out which his blowie kithe, severed intrinsic and out when the property of the property a profitable speculation, and sacrificing the interests of moral rectitude to other interests, it uniformily astern, suspected what was done, taking hold of the mained of it on board, poled the boat off noiselessly into the current, and all on board were rapidly floating off on the dark bosom of the Mississippi, at the

rate of six miles an hour.

'Come, make haste,' said Consequence, after Mr B. had at last succeeded in re-lighting the lamp. want them are ten dollars in a hurry. *Certainly, sir, as soon as I find the key

trunk. You see sir, my receipts are only 8 dollars to-night, and I must get from my trunk the balance of the money. Can you change a 20 dollar bill? Well, I can, hoss. I got to go to court to-morrow, and I just put that sum into my pocket ;-hand over

'Yes, sir, as soon as I find the key to my trunk.' Hang it, have I got to wait here till morning for the money? said Consequence, who began to smell a

Certainly, unless I find the key before that time. Never mind the key; just hand me over the eight dollars you have, and let the balance go, we will not ownered about trifles. Do you hear? or I will have he town about your ears.'

'Yes, I hear,' said Banyard as he reached over the head of his berth, and coolly took down a pair of revolving pistols. The fellow seeing this retreated towards the door shouting out, 'Hullo, ashore there.' You will have to call a little louder, than that to be heard at town,' responded one of Mr B.'s men on the bow of the boat, for, as I take it, we are now about one and a half miles below.' 'Why didn't you let me know you were going?'

said Consequence, his ardor a little cooled, when he found the boat affoat, and himself trapped. 'Why didn't we let you know? why, for a very good reason, we didn't know ourselves. One of you good citizens as you call them cut our line loose be-

fore we knew it," replied the man.

'What line?' inquired Banvard, 'the new one I
bought in Memphis last week?'

'Yes, sir,' replied several of the hands at once. 'Put me ashore,' shouted the would-be-dignitary. Not until you pay me damages for my line which some of your good citizens cut for me, answered Banvard. 'You said you would be responsible for their acts, and you were the only responsible person in town. My line cost me fifteen dollars, you say I owe you ten, now pay me five, and we will be even ad then I will have you put ashore.'

'But, sir,' rejoined the man 'do not take me off'! I have a suit pending, and I will lose it if I am not He has all his printing, blanks, &c. done at your there to see to it. Put me ashore, and I will say nothing about the license? Not until you pay me five dollars damages for

you to Vicksburg and have you committed to prison for endeavoring to rob a man under false pretences.' r endeavoring to rob a man under false pretences.' for life. Why, he never dreamed of paying at 'Well, sir, step towards the light and get the five and only considered himself merely a patron for dollars,' and taking out his pocket-book, Consequence stepped to the light and gave the five dollars, when Mr B. gave orders to have him set ashore. The hands then told him they would not risk themselves in a small hoat at night among the snags without be-ing well paid for it, and Mr Consequence was forced to give them each a dollar for which they set him fore in a thick cane brake on the opposite side of the river about three miles below the town. How he

got home that night is best known to himself.

did not concern him after passing that night among the musquitoes and alligators.—Boston Bee, A PEACEABLE COMMUNITY .- The Court of Com mon Pleas for the County of Barnstable, Mass, held more proits annual session lately. The Judges took their Europe." seats; the chaplain prayed; the full complement of grand and petit jurors, a melodious crier, and a bar full of lawyers qualified to maintain any side of either Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always cause—yet after all, not a single case criminal or civquick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They il was found for the jurors. In six months not two must love that which God made the child to love.— men could be got to go to law with each other, and

venture to say he never meddled with business that

New Lands in New England. Hon, Isaac Hill is reported to have made at Lag-

non the other day the following remarks:-Prompted by an ardent curiosity to learn locat and duly estimate the value of that part of the nich which has been passed by as scarcely fit for sele-

as a sample. The best township of Vermont is sid to be Derby, lying side by side with it. The eattle ad he productions of these two towns are all upon larger scale than we find down south. Both in he mada townships and within our own limits the are thousands on thousands of acres of beautiful lands, covered with the heaviest and most valuable timber, yet to be taken up. The climate here, mest conducive to health and long life, should be regaded as no obstacle to the settler. The Railronds re destined to make every standing tree valuable; the splendid growth need not be cut down, girdled or wasted upon these lands. Upon this region the susv so fork over the license money.'

Banvard found he had an ugly customer to deal till May. Contrary to my previous expectations 1 ness to all who have a desire to stir about: there the winter is the gayest and most desirable season, Clothed with its white covering, the ground is generally preserved from deep frost, and the spring opers as a continued summer for the growth of vegetation

Strange Case. A very singular transaction took place last week, which terminated yesterday, as follows: On Saturday last, D. Burhanse, landled at Youngs' Tayero, five miles from this city, prissed from his trunk \$600, in specie and bank notes. He immediately commenced search and an Sourday evening, from some circumstances, supposed heart good reasons to suspect his bostler, and an adjoining neighbor and his wife, to be concerned in the tleft. He had them arrested and put in jail Saturday night. On Sunday night, his own wife acknowledged that she purloined the money, when the husband inmediately had two of the prisoners released on kill. Yesterday at 2 o'clock, the case came up for leval investigation, and the wife was brought stand as a witness, when she swore that she berelf "Certainly," said the proprietor, 'just step back into die there, but never, never would she tell where the cabin with me, and you shall have it; and back money was.

right;" the woman was perfectly resigned to her fate,

and as far as he has sunk his shaft, finds all the geological developements corroborative of the opinion entertained. These mountains were not visited by Dr. Jackson in his geological tours. Coal has recenty been discovered in Rhode Island in inexbaustible antities, as it is reported, and also in Connecticut. f it should be found in Ossipce, it would not only insure the construction of the Cornway railroad, but make that and the Montreal and Cochecho highly profitable. - Congregational Journal.

thropists in London contribute to the support of schools for poor children. They are called "ragged schools," and not inappropriately named. As a siecimen of the class of ragged school pupils we givethe

lad was asked his name, which he gay, "Where do you live?" enquired the teacher.—Three was no answer, but the boy turned his face awy. A little fellow in the same class remarked, "Plese you, sir, he don't live nowhere?" "Indeed! that?" "His father, and mother, are both do "His father and mother are both death ad he has had no one to take care of him for two years he sleeps under carts or sheds, or wherever is He was nearly naked, the upper part of & body being covered with a small piece of brown is lands. "He always comes down our street at night observed a boy, "and I give him a bit of my suppr. or he'd have none." "That's sure," replied anothe, "and though he's so poor, he keeps himself clean, as he goes down to the river early in the morning, and well washes himself."

(A country paper has published the following which is, considering all the circumstances, rath severe. However, there is more truth than poetry

HOW TO MAKE AN ENEMY .- Trust a man for you paper, and he thinks he is your patron; he has en, your paper ever since you started ; he has st. you through adversity and prosperity, and

en in every sense of the word, "a devil of a patro.
He wants an office, and what are his claims. ir support? He has always taken your paper Isn't such a man entitled to support? when you want to blink a new office, having my line cut; and if you do not, I will take want bread for your family. &c., you send your to him, and he gets mad and becomes your ene good of the concern.

ICE AND WINE .- Gen. James Tallmadge, at rewell address before the American Institute, s While England is contending for wealth in d of commercial enterprise, what is America ing? She is exporting ice; the East and West Indi with the Southern portion of our own land, clair share of this pure product of nature. Many cities Europe and some in Asia, are filled with carts in ed 'American Ice.' The income the present year sulting from the trade in ice alone, is more than a wine trade of Bordeaux-and, considering the art without capital, and the tonnage of vessels em for its shipment, it opens to our country a better ad more profitable trade than the whole wine traditi

"Hallo mister," said a Yankee traveller to a m et man who appeared to be in a hurry, "whereard you going—what o'clock is it—how deep is the crek and what is the price of butter?" to which the suinstantly replied. "To Hartford—half past 9—tree

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

which has been passed and the morney ment, I made my way through the normal vermont into the Canada townships to the Inequality of the past summer. I was surprised at the department, in a letter from Sante Fe, that he should have a uniform in a letter from Sante Fe, that he shou After being detained some time for the reduction of the Navajoe Indians—a restless and predatory tribe ithabiting the region of New Mexico, west of the range of mountains bordering the valley of the Rio Grande—Col. Doniphan preceded on this expedition, attended by a large company of American merchants. On the 25th of December, the advance of the command was met by the enemy in considerable force near Brazito, when an engagement took ty, of which over five handred were envalry. Pursuing its march, the command entered El Paso withruary, and then it moved forward towards Childranbias. At its arrival at the Pass of the Sacramento,
about fifteen miles from the capital of the State, on
the 28th of February, the enemy was there discovared in great force, strongly posted on the commanding heights, fortified by entrenchments, and well
suppress with artillery. Arrangements were promptby made for an attack, and a fire at once opened from
our batteries. The action soon became general, and
lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till near dark. All the enemy's redoubts were carried, and be was

gentleman from that section of the State, that a passed over to the river Gila, and followed its course of the enemy-between six and seven hundredcalities and coal Mining, have purchased one of the tance of rive numbers of the country, the amount mountains in Ossipee in the assurance it covers a timed forty miles down the Colorado, thence sixty immediately attacked and carried, and the enemy the wealth and resources of the country, the amount formation of coal. A scientific gentleman from miles across the great desert. On the 2d of Decem- precipitately driven in the direction of the town.-- which could be obtained would be inconsiderable. ber he arrived at a settlement on the frontier of California. While pursuing his march from that place,
he was met two days thereafter, about forty miles
in a few days thereafter joined the main body at ces of the enemy, towards the support of our troops. from San Diego, by a small detachment of volun-teers under Captain Gillespie, sent out by Commodore Stockton to give intelligence of the who, to the number of six or seven hundred, were

reported to be in arms in the territory, Being informed that an armed party of Californion this occasion did not exceed eighty; the were more than double that number, and, being all the town, retired with the prisoners to Vegas.

march, and again encountered a hostile party occupying a hill near San Bernardo, and drove them from heir position. General Kearny remained with his Price, after a difficult march through deep snows, command at this place until the 11th, when he was arrived at Puchlo de Taos, a place of considerable oined by a party of sailors and marines, sent out by strength, surrounded by adobe walls and strong pickre Stockton, and then proceeded to San Diego. Here terminated a most arduous march of capable of holding a large garrison. Preparations one thousand and forty-three miles, through a country never before traversed by an armed force, and beset with formidable difficulties, only to be surmounted by extraordinary energy and perseverance, and towards its close obstructed by an enemy who opposed a desperate resistance, which was overcome by severe and sanguinary conflicts. Our successes, so creditable to the heroic band who achieved them, were not obtained without the loss of three brave and accomplished officers and about eighteen gallant men.

On the 29th of December a force of five hundred men, consisting of dismounted dragoons, volunteers, marines, and sailors, moved from San Diego upon Ciudad de los Angelos, the strong bold of the enemy, with a view to succor a party of Americans mo-ving on the same point from Monterey. On the 5th of January this force reached the San Gabriel river, where it found the enemy full six hundred strong, with artiflery stationed on the heights which commanded the passage of the river, and determined to dispute it. A severe conflict ensued, which lasted an hour and a half, when the heights were carried, and the enemy defeated and driven from the field .-The next day he was again met and routed on the plains of Misa. Without further resistance the deachinent moved forward and arrived on the 10th at Ciudad de los Angelos, and tookp eaceable possession of the place.

The results of these engagements were ous to the coemy, that s Californians, a few days thereafter, met Lieut, Col. Fremont, who was in command of four hundred volunteers, near San Fernando, and entered into a captulation with him, whereby the people under arms and in the field agreed to disperse and remain quiet and peaceable. Thus the serious disturbances which had arisen in California subsequent to the first occupation of the country by our forces were put down; nd from that time to the latest period to which our information extends, all was there tranquil, and no serious apprehensions of further disturbance were

Colonel Mason was sent from the United States in November, 1846, to California, where he arrived in February. General Kearny had permission to re-February. turn home when the condition of affairs should no mand of our land forces in California, and the charge of our temporary civil government there established, were devolved on Colonel Mason about the first of

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(Concluded from last week.)

The sketches I have presented of the operations of the two main columns of our army do not embrace an account of all the achievments in the energy of the few dragoons who accompanied arrived in California. The company of artillery which have reflected lustre an our arms. As early as Angust, 1846, General Kearny in the country until February, 1847, and the regiment of volunteers from New York, which sailed have a many than to California; and he proposed to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to beyond what would be required to hold it, and to be beyond what would be required to hold it, and to be beyond what would be required to hold it, and to be beyond what would be required to hold it, and to be beyond what would be required to hold it, and to see the beautiful proposed to be beyond what would be required to hold it, and to see the beautiful proposed to be seen yet indeed it. Not much be before any of the land forces sent from the United took place progress has been yet indeed it. Not much be before any of the land forces sent from the United dock place of what accompanied accompanied and the needlind progress has been yet indeed it. Not much be before any of the fall of the collection of materials and the needlind progress has been yet indeed it. Not much be before any of the land forces sent from the United Collection of the carrying it on early in the special progress has been yet indeed

enabled to take a train of wagons.

By the last report, dated 18th June, from Colonel force in California, and exercising the functions of temporary civil governor there, it appears that the troops in that country do not exceed seven hundred place, which resulted in the total defeat of the Mex- and fifty, exclusive of the battahon from Santa Fe icans, with a loss on their part of nearly two lum- whose term of service expired in July, and who dred a killed and wounded, and on ours of only were not expected to re-engage. When the recruits were not expected to re-engage. When the recruits shall have arrived, the entire force in that country seven wounded. The force engaged in this afflur shall have arrived, the entire force in that country on our side was less than five hundred, and on that will be about one thousand. These occupy seven of the enemy one thousand two hundred and twen-posts, at a long distance from each other. A detachment has been sent to garrison La Paz, the capital

of Lower California. out further opposition. Here it was ascertained that the column under General Wool had been diverted bardly be regarded as sufficient to answer the purfrom its original destination. It therefore became pose for which troops are required in that country. necessary for the detachment to remain at El Paso Though all is now quiet there, and no serious appre-until reinforced by artillery, which had been previ-bension is entertained of disturbance, yet the comonsly ordered from Santa Fe. This accession of try in our occupation is extensive, embracing many force did not join the command until early in February, and then it moved forward towards Chilumarace is there numerous, with the propensity and habbas. At its arrival at the Pass of the Sacramento, Soon after the departure of the expedition, under

driven with great slaughter from the field, and com- Col. Doniphan, for Chilmahus, an insurrection broke | portant departments, and relieved from the press pletely dispersed. His artillery, consisting of ten pieces and some culverins, was captured; and his loss in killed and wounded was about six hundred. American residents, without reference to their being while ours did not exceed nine men. The numeri- in the public service, and such of the Mexicans as cal strength of the enemy in this engagement was lad taken office under the government established in security, to strike an effective blow with concentrated forces at our detached posts. To hold these hundred infantry, three hundred artillery, and over fourteen hundred rancheros—under the command of several officers of high rank and distinction. Our lizens at Taos. Similar atrocities were, at the same prevent incursions into the territories which we entire force in the action was less than nine hundred. time, perpetrated at the Arroya Honda and the Rio On the succeeding day our victorious troops entered the capital of Chihualma, and, after remaining there some weeks, proceeded to join the army under Maj.

Colorado. Flushed with the success of their first my opinion, require a force as large as would suffice sudden movement, the insurgents proceeded to collect and organize their force for an attack on Santa operations still further in the interior of the enemy's General Taylor at Monterey.

Fe. As soon as the commanding officer was informcountry, and make him feel the calemities of war in
cd of their designs, he took prompt measures to ina way best calculated to induce him to seek for peace. his small and gallant command, of more than one thousand miles through a hostile country, in the course of which two battles were fought against vastly superior numbers, and decisive victories won, with great loss on the part of the enemy and almost bloodless on ours, is an achievment to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of 23d of January, in the direction of Thos, and on the tral parts of Mexico, the collections on imports have military operations.

After taking possession of Santa Fe in the summer of 1846, and making the necessary arrangements for holding it and the territory of New Meximents for holding it and the terr

precipitately driven in the direction of the town.--Without further resistance, this detachment of our Trampas. On the 24th of January a small reconnoiting par-

enemy, ty of eighty men, under Captain Hendley, proceeded three to five hundred Mexicans were discovered in ans was at San Pasqual, eight or ten miles distant a strong position behind defences withing the town. from him, he moved forward on the 6th, with a view Here a conflict took place, in which the enemy suf-to attack them. An action ensued, and resulted in fered a loss, in killed and wounded, of about thirty; their defeat, with considerable loss in killed and but the defences were found too strong and too well wounded. The force under Gen. Kearny engaged guarded to be taken by escalade with so small a force. The party, after destroying some of the buildings in well mounted, were able to make good their retreat. loss in this affair was three slightly wounded and The next day the detachment proceeded on its one killed-the gallant commander of the party, who

fell in storming the works.

On the 3d of February, the command under Col. ets, with buildings well calculated for defence and opened upon the town, and the fire continued during that and the following day; but, owing to the ightness of the metal, (a six pounder and mountain howitzers,) it was found impossible to make a breach in the walls. It was then determined to carry the place by assault, and it was done in a gallant manner. The next morning the insurgents sued for peace, which was granted on condition of surrendering up some of their principal leaders, who had instigated the disturbance and were directly concern ed in the murder of the governor and others. About one hundred and fifty, of the seven or eight hundred Mexicans engaged in the battle, were killed; and Mexicans engaged in the battle, were killed; and the loss on our side was seven killed and forty-five bring a very heavy, and perhaps embarraesing, dewounded. Some of the leaders in this scheme for a general massacre, who had survived the several engagements by which the outbreak was suppressed, were tried, convicted, and executed.

Occasionally through the course of the last sumthe eastern settlements, were attacked by straggling bands of Mexicans and Indians embodied for predatory purposes, and some loss was sustained on both tes

Most of the troops first sent to New Mexico were volunteers from the State of Missouri, who were en-gaged for only twelve months. The terms of their service expired in August, and as earle as depide of like their places, making the present force in New Mexico about three thousand six hundred and thirty-four men, including a battalion for service in the Indian country, on the routes to Santa Fe and Oregon.

the remainder were ordered to Santa Fe to supply the place of the twelve months men whose term of service would expire in the summer. Afterwards this direction was so modified, that the whole regiment was pressed on to Santa Fe, and a battalion of if they will, put an end to hostilities. similar troops from the same State was assigned to the duty of establishing the Oregon posts.

the duty of establishing the Oregon posts.

mountains. Instructions were given, and the necessary arrangements made, for a post near Grand Island, where the road to Oregon strikes the Platte river, and another at or near Fort Laramie. As the for-The following bon mot is related of the preent
Pope:—On the observation that Italy was the shpe of a boot, "Well," replied he, "we must then ut to buckle a spur to it."

Subject to our control some of its rich maining districts and another at or near I or Laranne. As the torse the region where Indian depredations the region where Indian depredations the tricts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the arrival of General Kearny, had been conducted by the officers of the navy and Lieutenant Colonel buckle a spur to it."

Subject to our control some of its rich maining districts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the further prospect to our control some of its rich maining districts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the further prospect to our control some of its rich maining districts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the tricts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the further prospect to our control some of its rich and another at or near I or Laranne. As the form of the maining districts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the further prospect to our control some of its rich and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the tricts and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in the was in the region where Indian depredations that the proper to point out in the was in the region where Indian depredations that the proper to point out in the tricts and productive agricultural regions. It is not the region where Indian depredations are tricts and productive agricultural regions. It is not the region where Indian depredations are tricts and productive agricultural regions.

in January, 1847. This battation also proceeded by way of the Gila river, and, by deviating from the route taken by General Kearny, found one more practicable, over which, though no wheel carriage practicable, over which, though no wheel carriage the proposition that we should abandon all our acquisitions, and withdraw our troops from the energy of the proposition and withdraw our troops from the energy of the proposition and withdraw our troops from the energy of the proposition and withdraw our troops from the energy of the control of the abled to take a train of wagons.

In y scountry. Such a proposition could only be seAbout two hundred recruits have been sent out, within a few months past, to fill up the companies in the regiment of volunteers in California.

quished party, and were convinced of our inability to prolong the contest with reasonable hope of suc-

> Our further operations must, in my opinion, be conducted in one of the three following modes: first, to take and hold an indemnity line; to recede from all places and positions now occupied in attvance of it, and cease from all aggressive operations beyond that line; second, to overrun the whole country, and hold all the principal places in it by permaneut garrisons; and, third, to retain what we now possess, open the lines of communication into the interior, and extend our operations to other important places, as our means and the prospect of ad-vantages shall indicate—keeping a disposable force always ready, within approachable limits, to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, enforce contributions, and frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of protracting the war.

A full discussion of the comparative merits of these modes of conducting our military operations, would extend this communication to an unwarranta ble length; I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to

surrender, to the possession of his capital and imof our arms, and from all apprehensions of further select he would be left with more abundant resources than he now possesses to prepare, at leisure and

he should keep the money anulous: and the fact of the should keep the fact of the should keep the s es in the vicinity of our posts would be withdrawn Pennsylvania company well acquainted with coal lo-to its junction with the Colorado of the West, a dis-who had possession of the heights which command-calities and coal Mining, have purchased one of the tance of five hundred miles. His march was con-ed the defile leading to Enpudo. The heights were

> we should, I apprehend, confer upon a portion of the people of Mexico a direct benefit, by opening to em at our posts a market, in which we should bein the direction of Mora, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, reported to be in that vicinity. From tant price. These considerations, without bringing into view others, have led me to look at one of the other modes of operation I have mentioned, as preferable to that of occupying an indemnity line.

In regard to the second mode suggested-that of occupying the whole country-the wide extent of territory embraced in the Mexican republic, the many important points to be garrisoned, and the long lines of communication to be kept open, presents difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, if our occupancy is to be of such a character as to supersede Mexican authority, and require the temporary establishment of civil government. In carrying this plan into effect, it would not be reasonable to rely upon the favorable disposition, or even neutrality, of any considerable part of the Mexican people, until some assurance of the stability of our power was derived from its continuance. Our posts must there-fore be strong, and our forces numerous, in order to secure the many and long lines of communication, to disperse and chastise the guerilla bands which would obstruct them, and to suppress the more powerful usurpings of the people wherever they may be attempted. I cannot safely estimate the force requisite to carry into full effect this plan, at less than seventy thousand men. To insure the presence of that number in the enemy's country, and at places where they would be wanted, it would be necessary to raise a much larger force. The great expense of raising, organizing, and sending to their remote large a body of troops as soon as need-

The third mode presented is, in my judgment, preferable to the others. Beyond certain limits, it admits of expansion and contraction; but, as a fixed condition, all now held is to be retained, and no part er, some of our grazing parties, along the line of surrendered, but in compliance with treaty stiphia tions. This plan also contemplates further acquisitions extending to other important points, more or s numerous, as circumstances may warrant.

Notwithstanding our victories have fallen with erushing weight upon the assembled armies of Mexico, most of those who hold in their hands the decision of the question of a second of the way. By ex-tending the theatre of it, and changing the mode of conducting it, they can be made to feel its pressure. In consequence of our liberal and law substance of we have, as yet, scarcely touched the substance ian country, on the routes to Santa Fe and Oregon, the wealthy and influential classes in Mexico. As On the 31st of March, a call was made on the the Mexicon army has long been to them the instru-State of Missouri for a regiment of mounted volun-teers, a part of which was directed to be employed in establishing military posts on the route to Oregon, pursuant to the act of the 10th of May, 1846, and

the duty of establishing the Oregon posts.

Upon full consideration of the subject, it was delonger require his presence in that country. Pursu-aut to instructions from this department, the com-initiary stations—both on this side of the Rocky